

# LAND OFF BARNARDS HILL LANE, SEATON, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SY 2393 9126)

Results of an Archaeological Trench Evaluation

East Devon District Council Outline Planning Reference:  
15/1195/MOUT (condition 3)

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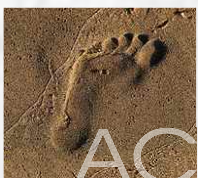
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On behalf of:  
Baker Estates Ltd

Report No: ACD1553/2/0

Date: October 2017



archaeology

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(Centred on NGR SY 2393 9126)

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(condition 3)

Client	Baker Estates Ltd
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Contributions	Charlotte Coles and Naomi Payne
Checked by	John Valentin
Approved by	John Valentin

## Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Baker Estates Ltd and managed for AC archaeology by Simon Hughes. The site works were carried out by Paul Cooke, Tom Etheridge and Lexi Scard. The illustrations for this report were prepared Sarnia Blackmore. The advice of Stephen Reed, Devon County Council Historic Environment team, is gratefully acknowledged.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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## Summary

*An archaeological trench evaluation on land off Barnards Hill Lane, Seaton, Devon (SY 2393 9126), was undertaken by AC archaeology during September 2017. The evaluation consisted of the machine-excavation of eight trenches totalling 150m in length and each 1.6m wide. These were positioned to target a small number of anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey, as well as to provide sample coverage of the site.*

*Three of the trenches contained negative results. In the remainder several linear features relate to a historic agricultural landscape of ditches for field boundaries and drainage. The small number of finds from these features indicates that they are probably located at relatively some distance from any contemporary settlement sites. A small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint, some from buried colluvial deposits, indicates activity in the area during the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods, but no in situ features of this date were identified. One sherd of later prehistoric pottery and one sherd of Roman pottery recovered from overlying deposits is consistent with known activity of this date within the general area. Other finds recovered comprise a small collection of pottery, tile and glass, all of post-medieval date.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation on land off Barnards Hill Lane, Seaton, Devon (SY 2393 9126; Fig. 1), was undertaken by AC archaeology during September 2017. The evaluation was commissioned by Baker Estate Ltd and was required as a condition (3) of outline planning consent granted by East Devon District Council, following consultation with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team. The new development will comprise the construction of up to 20 dwellings, including 25% affordable housing.
- 1.2 The site comprises a single field sloping gently to the southeast of approximately 0.6 hectares, currently used for pasture (Plates 1 and 2). It is bounded to the north by allotments, to the east by Barnard's Hill Lane and a housing estate, to the south by housing and to the west by a caravan park. It lies between approximately 45m to 55m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), with the underlying solid geology comprising mudstone and siltstone of the Branscombe Mudstone Formation. The drift geology across the site is Quaternary sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat and organic material ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The placename Seaton is first recorded in AD1146, before this it was known as Fleet or *Fleote*. Fleet is named in a Saxon charter of AD1005 and the Domesday Book records *Flute* as being held by the Church and having 11 salt-pans (Devon County Historic Environment Record ref: MDV19029). It has been suggested that this original settlement relates to earthworks at Flete Meadows (MDV14046) and, if correct, would presumably illustrate the settlement moving southwards towards the coast during the medieval period.
- 2.2 The site is within an area characteristic of post-medieval field systems. To the north is Harepath Hill, a road which is believed to follow the line of a Roman road (MDV18575). The well-known Honeyditches site of a Roman villa or *mansio* is approximately 150m to the southwest (MDV14057).
- 2.3 A previous geophysical survey of the site (Dean 2013) recorded generally low level results, although one area of probable ground disturbance and burning was identified.

### 3. AIMS

- 3.1 The main aim of the trial trenching was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site. The results of the work, as set out in this report, will be reviewed and used to inform any subsequent mitigation. The general aim of any follow-up work will be to investigate and record any heritage assets with archaeological interest that may be present within the development site and will be affected by the construction works.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2017) and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It comprised the machine-excavation of eight trenches, totaling 150m in length and with each 1.6m wide. These were positioned to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, as well as to provide sample coverage of the site.
- 4.2 All trenches were located with a Leica Netrover GPS with sub-10mm accuracy. The removal of overlying deposits within the trenches was undertaken in a maximum of 0.2m spits under the control and direction of a site archaeologist. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural geology was exposed. Spoilheaps were scanned for displaced artefacts.
- 4.3 All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

### 5. RESULTS

#### 5.1 Introduction

Five of the trenches contained archaeological features or deposits and three (trenches 4, 5 and 8) had negative results. The trenches containing archaeological features are described in detail below, with descriptions for all trenches presented in tabulated form in Appendix 1. Across the site, the recorded layer sequence comprised a topsoil of dark brown silty loam, above a mid red-brown silty clay agricultural subsoil. The natural subsoil largely comprised mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel. The natural subsoil was present at a depth of between 0.56m and 0.84m below the current ground surface.

#### 5.2 Trench 1 (Plan Fig. 2a, section Fig. 2b; Plate 3)

This trench was located in the western of the site. It was aligned northwest – southeast and measured 20m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.22m of topsoil (context 100), overlying 0.20m of agricultural subsoil (101). There were also localised deposits of buried topsoil and subsoil (102-4). The natural subsoil (105) was exposed at a depth of 0.84m below the ground surface. The trench contained four linear features (F106, F108, F110 and F112). There were no finds from this trench.

#### Ditch F106

This was aligned approximately east - west and measured 1.38m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep concave sides and a wide, shallow concave base. It contained a single fill (107) composed of mid yellow-brown silty clay with reddish hues.

#### Ditch F108

This was aligned approximately east - west and measured 1.44m wide and 0.37m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (109) composed of mid yellow-brown silty clay with reddish hues. Ditch F108 cut ditch F110 and buried subsoil 104.

#### Ditch F110

This was aligned approximately northeast - southwest and measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow-sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (111) of pale yellow-brown silty clay with pale grey-yellow mottling.

#### Ditch F112

This was aligned approximately east - west and measured 1.86m wide and 0.52m deep with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. It contained two fills (113-14). Primary fill 113 was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, while upper fill 114 was a mid yellow brown silty clay loam.

### **5.3 Trench 2** (Plan Fig. 2c, section Fig. 2d; Plate 4)

This trench was located in the northwest corner of the site. It was aligned approximately east - west and was 20m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.16m of topsoil (context 200), overlying 0.13m of agricultural subsoil (201) and 0.30m of buried subsoil (202). The natural subsoil (203) was present at 0.59m below the ground surface. The trench contained two linear features (F204 and F207). Three pieces of prehistoric worked flint and one sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from topsoil 201.

#### Ditch F204

This was aligned approximately northwest - southeast and measured 2.1m wide and 0.54m deep with steeply sloping sides and a mainly flat base. It contained a single fill (205/206) separated by ditch F207 which cuts ditch F204, and was composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam.

#### Ditch F207

This was an apparent re-cut of ditch F204 and measured 2.1m wide and 0.53m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained three fills (208-10). Primary fill 208 was composed of mid brown silty clay loam. Secondary fill 209 was a mid reddish-brown silty clay loam. It is a slump of possible bank material from the southwest edge. Upper fill 210 was composed of mid brown silty clay loam.

### **5.4 Trench 3** (Plan Fig. 3a, sections Figs 3b-c; Plate 5)

This trench was located in the southwest corner of the site. It was aligned approximately northeast - southwest and was 20m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.27m of topsoil (context 300), overlying 0.33m of agricultural subsoil (301) and a maximum of 0.44m of buried subsoil (302). The natural subsoil (303) was present at 0.77m below the ground surface. The trench contained three linear features (F304, 306 and F308). Thirteen pieces of prehistoric worked flint and one sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from topsoil 301.

#### Ditch F304

This was aligned northwest - southeast and measured 0.64m wide and 0.17m deep with steep concave sloping sides and a narrow base. It contained a single fill (305) composed of mid yellow-brown silty clay. Ditch F304 cut buried subsoil 302.

#### Unexcavated linear feature 306

This was aligned approximately northwest - southeast and measured 3.4m wide. Its uppermost deposit was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay loam.

#### Ditch F308

This was aligned approximately northwest - southeast and appeared to terminate just short of the southeast edge of the trench. It measured 1.57m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and concave base. It contained two fills (309-10). Primary fill 309 was composed of mid yellow-brown clayey loam with mottled red-brown clay, while upper fill 310 was a mid brown silty clay loam.

### **5.5 Trench 6** (Plan Fig. 3d, section Fig. 3e; Plate 6)

This trench was located across an area of disturbed ground as interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. It was T-shaped in plan and 20m long northeast - southwest by 10m northwest - southeast. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.15m of topsoil (context 600), overlying 0.21m of agricultural subsoil (601) and 0.20m of colluvium (602). The natural subsoil (603) was therefore present at 0.56m below the ground surface. A linear feature (F604) was present in the trench. Five pieces of prehistoric worked flint and two pieces of post-medieval roof tile were recovered from subsoil 601.

#### Ditch F604

This was aligned approximately northwest - southeast and measured 3.38m wide and at least 1.34m deep, but was not bottomed, with moderately sloping sides. It contained three fills (605-7). Primary fill 605 was composed of mid brown with reddish hues clay. Secondary fill 606 was composed of mid brown clay which contained two pieces of late post-medieval glass. Upper fill 607 was a mid yellow-brown silty clayey loam.

### **5.6 Trench 7** (Section Fig. 3f; Plate 7)

This trench was located in the eastern part of the site. It was aligned northwest - southeast and measured 20m long. The overlying layer sequence consisted of 0.18m of topsoil (context 700), overlying 0.26m of agricultural subsoil (701) and 0.39m of colluvium in two layers (702-3). The natural subsoil (704) was therefore present at 0.83m below the ground surface. This trench contained no archaeological features, but the two layers of colluvium (702-3) contained 24 pieces of prehistoric worked flint, with a further six pieces of prehistoric worked flint and one sherd of later prehistoric pottery recovered from subsoil layer 701.

## 6. THE FINDS by Naomi Payne with a contribution from Charlotte Coles

### 6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is summarised in Table 1.

Context no.	Context description	Worked flint		Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Glass		CBM	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
201	Trench 2, subsoil	3	43					1	28				
301	Trench 3, subsoil	9	437					1	15				
401	Trench 4, subsoil	3	113										
502	Trench 5, colluvium	2	24					2	177				
601	Trench 6, subsoil	5	573									2	13
606	Fill of ditch F604									2	142		
701	Trench 7, subsoil	6	193	1	5								
702	Trench 7, colluvium	12	203										
703	Trench 7, colluvium	12	194										
801	Trench 8, subsoil	6	304			1	2						
Totals		58	2084	1	5	1	2	4	220	2	142	2	13

Table 1: Finds quantification by context (weights in grams)

### 6.2 Worked flint

58 pieces (2084g) of worked flint were recovered from nine contexts in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. All of the worked flint was from subsoil or colluvium contexts. The flint is summarised in Table 2.

Context	Cores		Flakes			Tools		Chips	Totals	Comment	
	Flake	Fragments	Whole	Broken	Retouch	Scraper	Other				
201				1	1	1			3	Elongated end scraper	
301	4		1		2	2			9	Side and end scraper, second side and end scraper is incomplete	
401	1				1	1			3	Crude scraper	
502					1		1		2	Finely worked notched flake	
601	2			1	1	1			5	Side scraper, multi-platform core	
701	1				3	2			6	Broken side and end scraper, end scraper	
702	1	1	3	2	1	3		1	12	Large side and end scraper, 2 broken scrapers	
703			3	2	3	4			12	4 crude end scrapers	
801	2		1		1	1		1	6	Old flake has been crudely re-knapped at one end, removing thick patinated layer; multiplatform flake cores	
Totals		11	1	8	6	14	15	1	2	58	

Table 2: Summary of worked flint by context



Almost all of the flint is dark grey nodular flint which was most likely sourced from Beer Head. There is no evidence for the use of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade technology. Flake size is large and there is a high proportion of scrapers (15; 26% of the total) and retouched flakes (14; 24%). Several of the scrapers are crudely made and retouch is of variable quality and size. There are a few more finely worked pieces, including a broken notched flake from context 502, a colluvial layer in Trench 5. There are no diagnostic pieces for dating, but the large flake size and variable quality of the pieces is suggestive of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (or perhaps even later) activity.

### **6.3 Prehistoric pottery**

A single sherd (5g) of pottery of probable prehistoric date was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 7. This is a rather abraded body sherd in a reduced, micaceous fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions up to 2mm and quartz up to 1.5mm. The sherd is reasonably well-fired and fine-walled, and an Iron Age date seems most plausible.

### **6.4 Roman pottery**

A single sherd (2g) of probable Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 8. This is a small and abraded body sherd in a very sandy fabric which is likely to be a relatively locally produced grey ware.

### **6.5 Post-medieval pottery**

A total of four sherds (220g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered from three contexts in Trenches 2, 3 and 5. All four sherds are from glazed earthenware vessels. The body sherd from context 301, Trench 3 subsoil, is the earliest post-medieval sherd, dating from the 16th or early 17th century. One of the sherds from context 502 is a base sherd from a South Somerset-type trailed slip ware bowl or dish of 17th or 18th century date. This context also produced a base sherd from a large redware vessel of probable 19th century date.

### **6.6 Glass by Charlotte Coles**

Two joining pieces of glass (142g) were recovered from context 606, fill of ditch F604. They are from the base of an English green glass wine bottle of 18th or 19th century date.

### **6.7 Ceramic building material (CBM)**

Two pieces (13g) of CBM were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 6. The larger piece has a curving profile and a thickness of 11mm. It is likely to derive from a post-medieval roof tile. The smaller piece is very tiny and abraded.

## **7. DISCUSSION**

**7.1** The evaluation uncovered several linear features which probably relate to rural activities in relation to an agricultural landscape of ditches for field boundaries and drainage; although mostly undated these appear to be on the whole historic, rather than ancient, in date. Ditch F604 is in the position of field boundary present on the Seaton tithe map of 1840 and this is consistent with the finds of post-medieval date from this ditch. The remaining ditches (F106, F108, F112, F204, F207 and F308) largely follow the general west to east orientation of the slope and are probably for drainage; a requirement that was formalised in the modern period as indicated by the many ceramic field drains inserted in the field and revealed in the trenches and in the interpreted results of the geophysical survey. It is evident that the deep soils across the site have masked the presence of features cutting the natural subsoil, as these were not identified by the geophysics. However, the paucity of finds indicates that the site is not the location for settlement in the historic period. Of note is the assemblage of prehistoric worked flint from overlying deposits across the site and in particular in deeply buried layers in Trench 7.

7.2 The prehistoric worked flint indicates activity in the area during the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. In Trench 7, 24 pieces were recovered from buried colluvially derived deposits. The absence of conjoins indicate this group does not represent *in situ* working and it is probable that these have been displaced from further upslope over a long period of time. There is no evidence that remains of prehistoric settlement are present on the site. The site is in a general area of known prehistoric and Romano-British settlement; in this regard the presence of one sherd of later prehistoric pottery and one sherd of Roman pottery in overlying deposits is not particularly noteworthy. A scatter of prehistoric worked flint is consistent with that known from elsewhere in Seaton parish, where artefacts dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age have been recovered in several places (eg. Devon HER nos MDV80982, MDV14051, MDV62916, MDV14049).

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The linear features on the site relate to an agricultural landscape of ditches for field boundaries and drainage. The small number of finds from these features indicates that they are probably located at relatively some distance from any contemporary settlement sites.

8.2 The prehistoric worked flint from the site indicates activity in the area during the Neolithic or Bronze Age. However, there is no indication that the remains of prehistoric settlement is present on the site.

8.3 One sherd of later prehistoric pottery and one sherd of Roman pottery in overlying deposits is consistent with known activity of this date within the general area, but there is no indication of settlement activity of these dates on the site.

## 9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

9.1 The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of **ACD1553**. It will be held until the need for any further archaeological work on the site is established and ultimately will be offered to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under the temporary reference number **RAMM: 17/05**. If they are unable to accept this, then it will be dealt with under their current accession policy.

9.2 An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **2916645**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

## 10. REFERENCES

BGS, 2017, *British Geological Survey Geology of Britain On-line Viewer* ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

Dean, R., 2013, *An archaeological gradiometer survey, land at Barnards Hill Lane, Seaton, Devon*. Unpublished Substrata report for client, ref. **130812**.

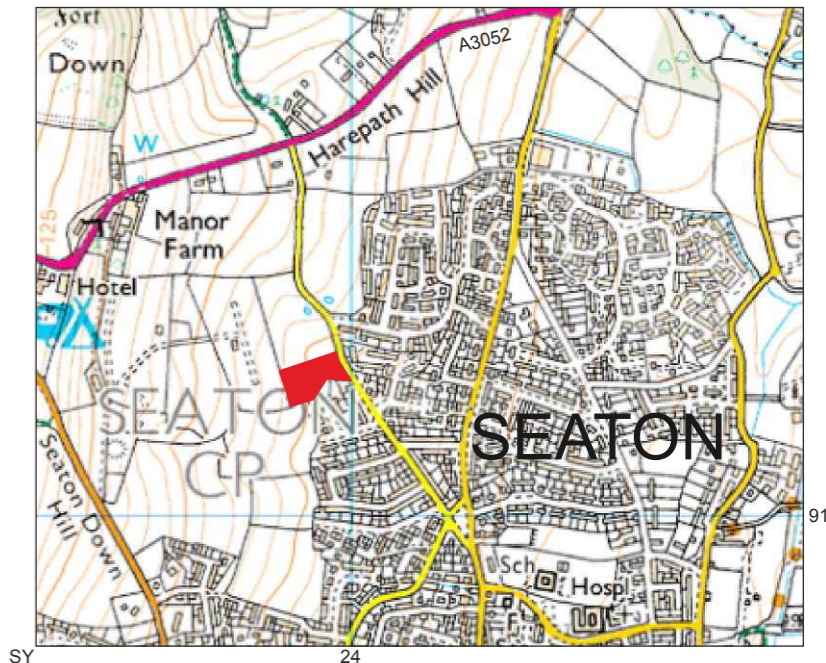
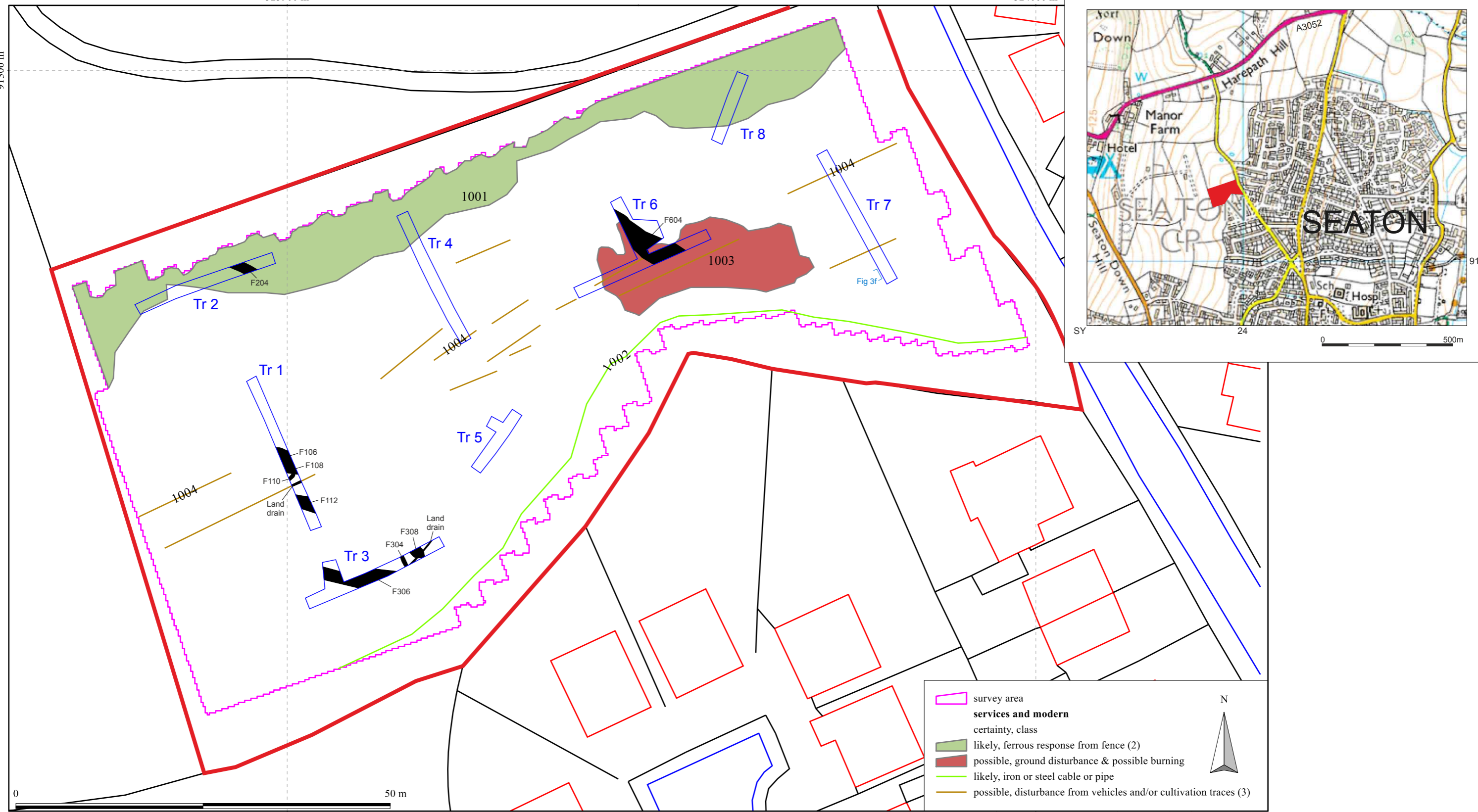
Valentin, J., 2017, *Land off Barnards Hill Lane, Seaton, Devon: Project Design for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*. Unpublished AC archaeology document, ref. **ACD1553/1/0**.

323900 m

324000 m

91300 m

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0 50 m



323900 m

324000 m

British Grid  
centre X: 323946.91 m, centre Y: 91254.85 m

Scale: 1:500 @ A3. Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

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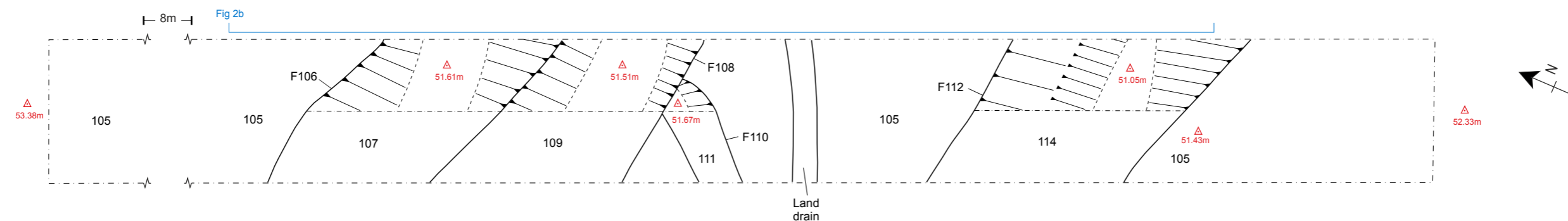
-  Site boundary
-  Trenches showing archaeological features identified

PROJECT  
Land off Barnards Hill Lane, Seaton, Devon

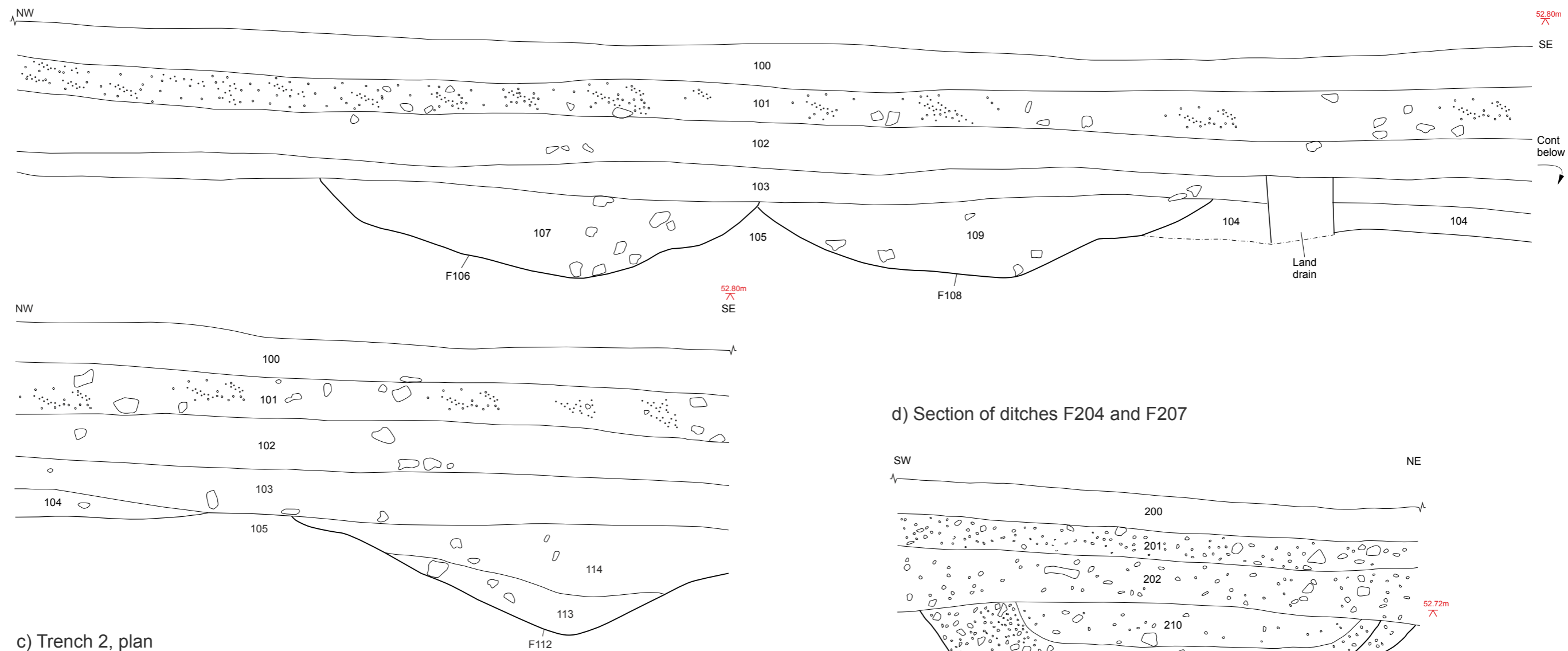
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Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches, showing archaeological features identified in relation to the geophysical interpretation



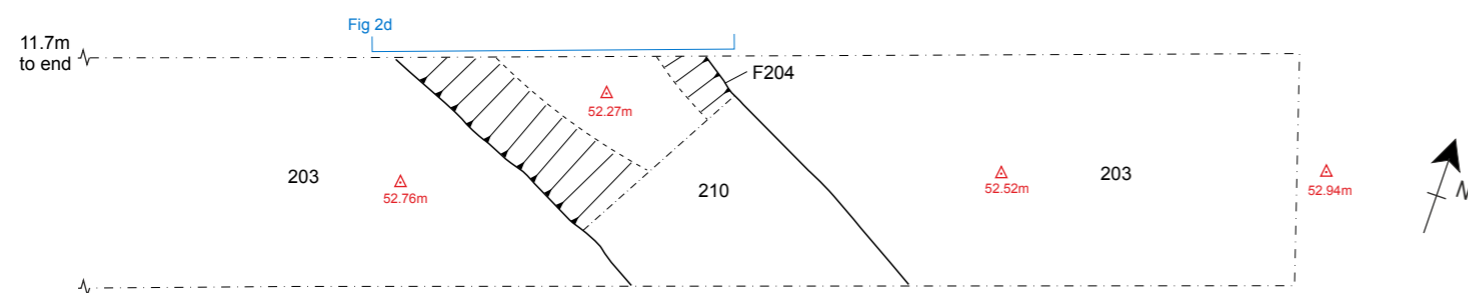
a) Trench 1, plan



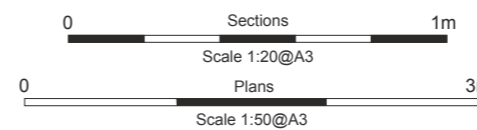
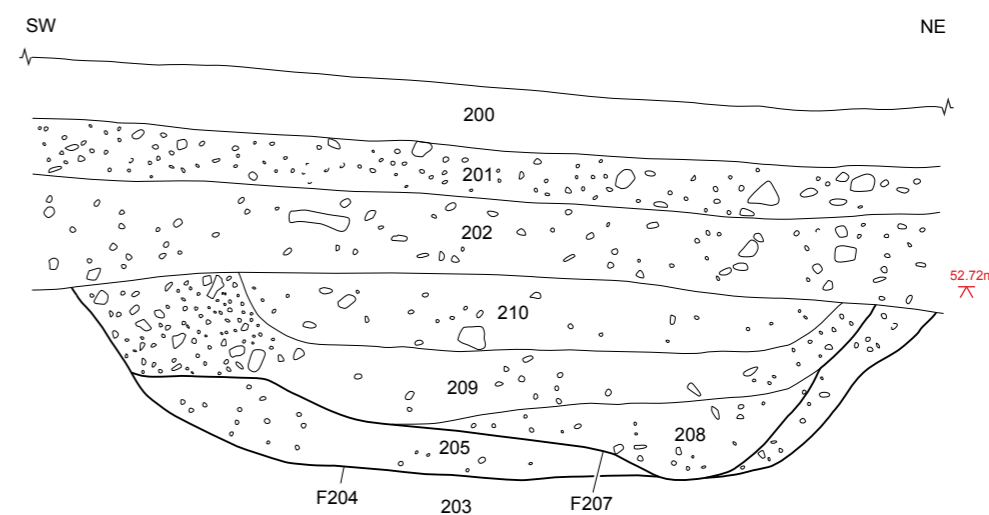
b) Section of ditches F106, F108 and F112



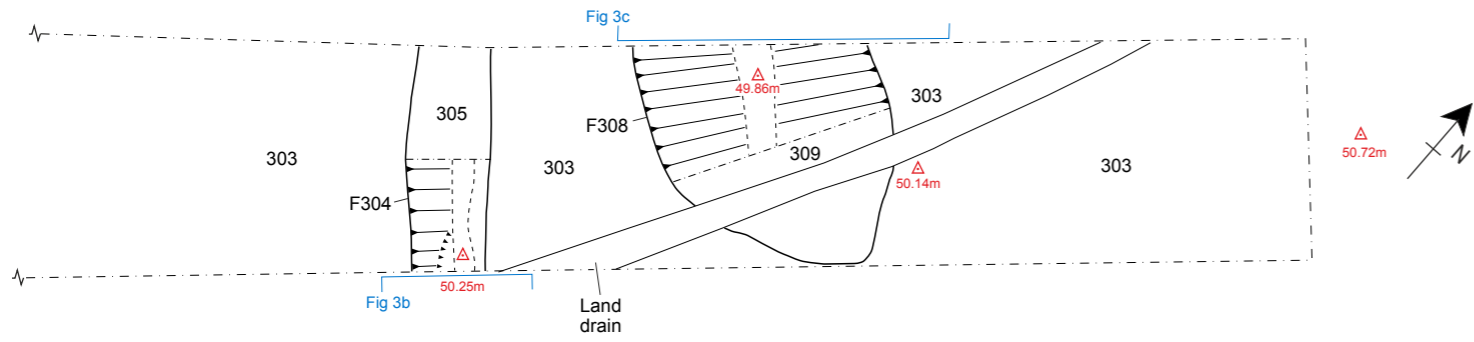
c) Trench 2, plan



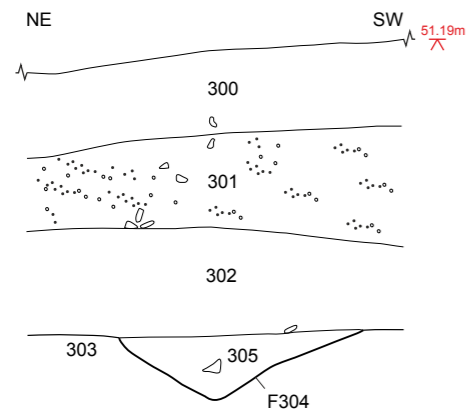
d) Section of ditches F204 and F207



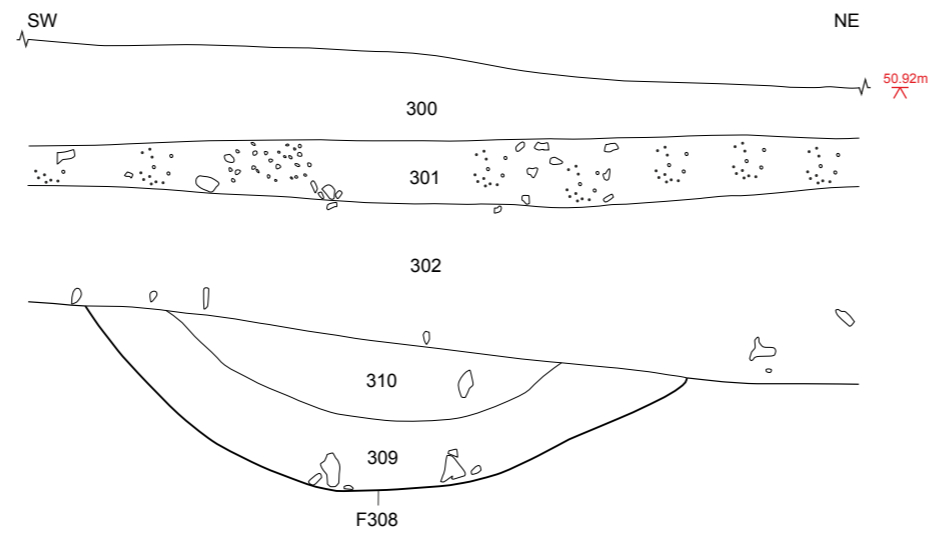
a) Trench 3, plan



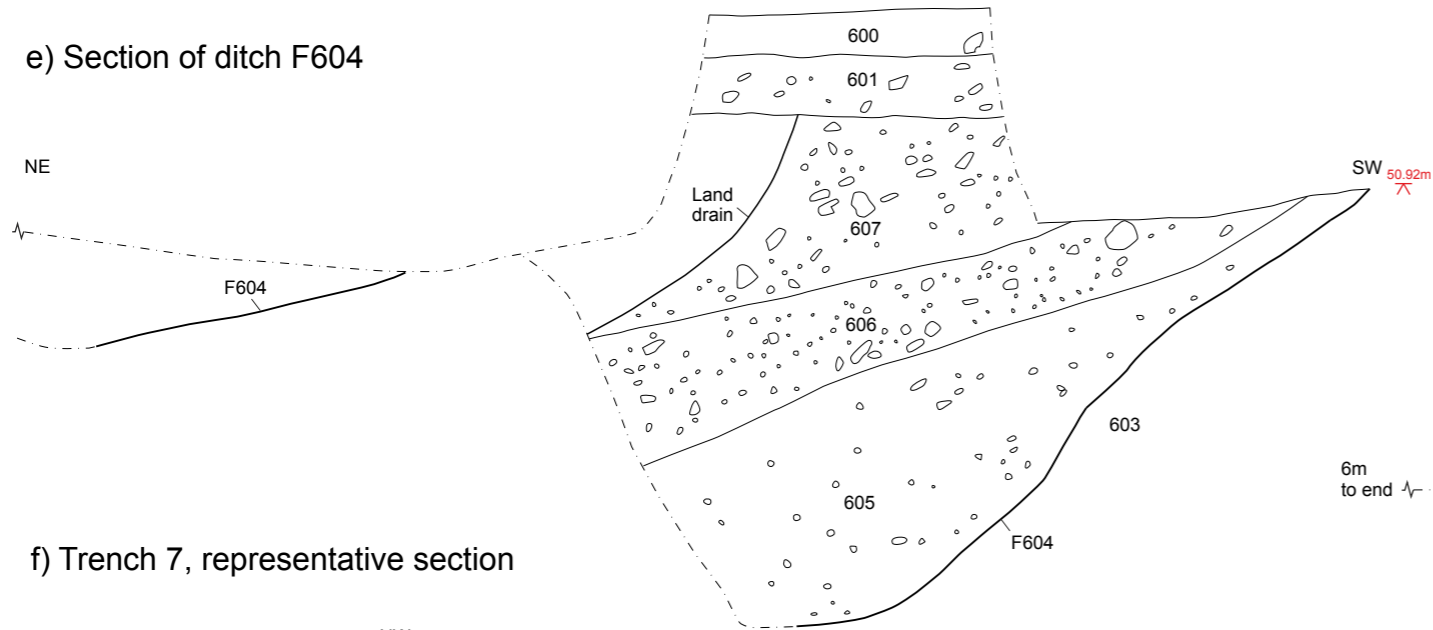
b) Section of ditch F304



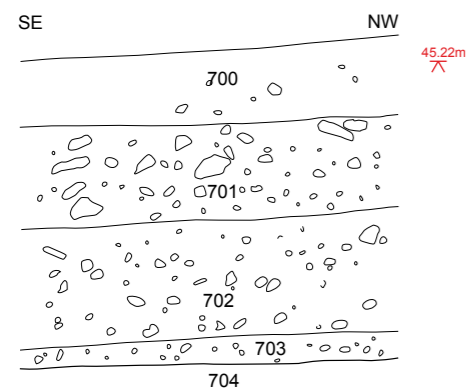
c) Section of ditch F308



e) Section of ditch F604



f) Trench 7, representative section



d) Trench 6, plan

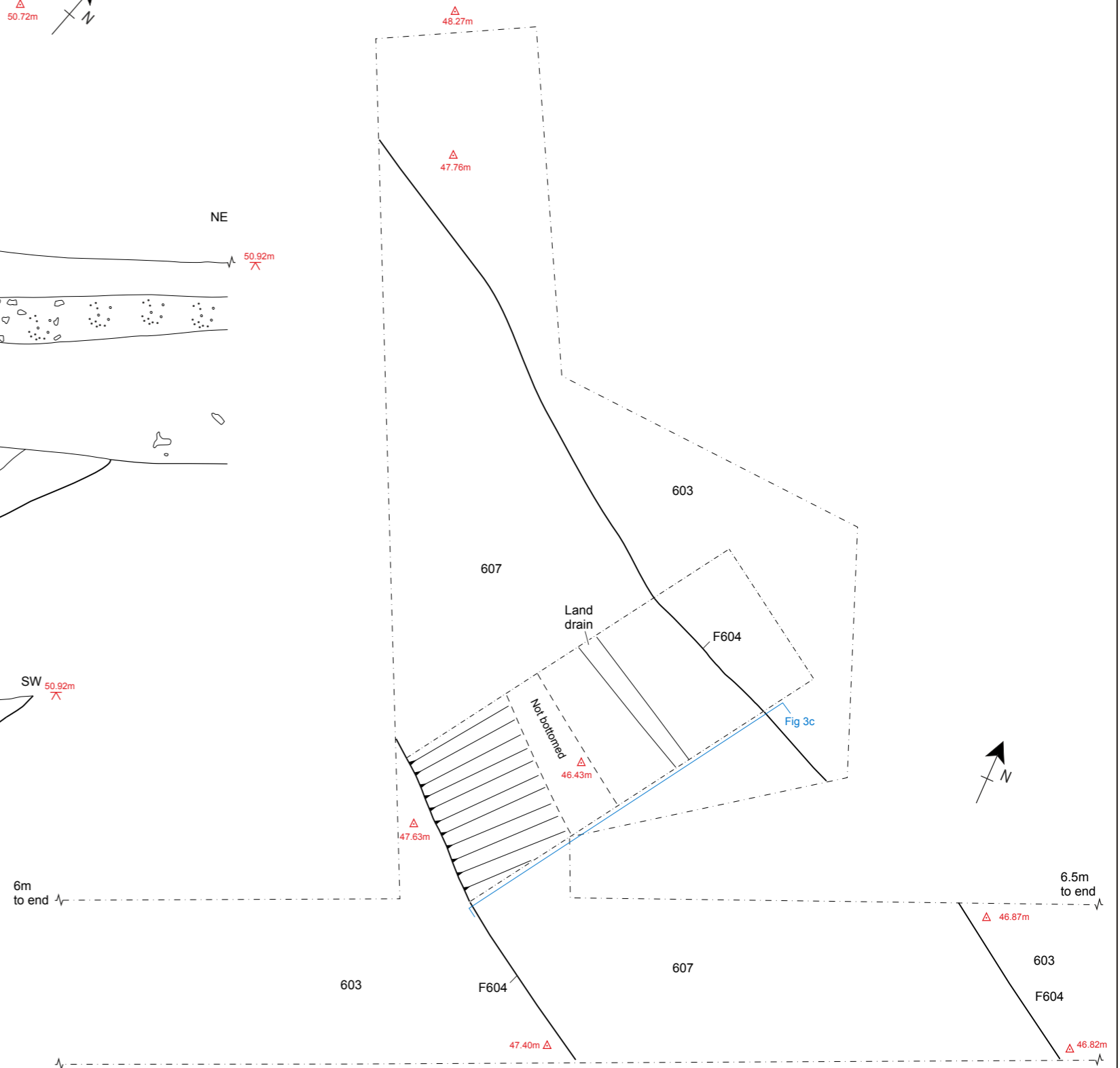






Plate 1: General view of site, looking southeast



Plate 2: General view of site, looking west





Plate 3: Trench 1, ditch F112 in the foreground, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 4: Trench 2, south-facing section of ditches F204 and F207 (1m scale)



Plate 5: Trench 3, northwest-facing section of ditch F308 (1m scale)





Plate 6: Trench 6, northwest-facing section of ditch F604 (1m scale)



Plate 7: Trench 7, general view, looking southeast (1m scale)



# Appendix 1

## Tabulated Context Descriptions by Trench



## APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

<b>Trench 1</b>		<b>Length</b> 20m	<b>Width</b> 1.6m	<b>Alignment</b> NW-SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
100	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.22m	Topsoil	
101	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.22-0.42m	Subsoil	
102	Mid brown silty loam	0.42-0.60m	Buried topsoil	
103	Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam	0.60-0.84m	Buried subsoil	
104	Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam	0.76-0.90m	Buried subsoil	
105	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.84m+	Natural subsoil	
F106	Linear feature east - west and measured 1.38m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep concave sides and a wide, shallow concave base	0.70-1.09m	Ditch	
107	Mid yellow-brown with reddish hues silty clay	0.70-1.09m	Fill of F106	
F108	Linear feature aligned approximately east - west and measured 1.44m wide and 0.37m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	0.66-1.04m	Ditch	
109	Mid yellow-brown with reddish hues silty clay	0.66-1.04m	Fill of F108	
F110	Linear feature aligned approximately northeast - southwest and measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow-sloping concave sides and a concave base	0.70-0.80m	Ditch	
111	Pale yellow-brown with pale grey-yellow mottling silty clay	0.70-0.80m	Fill of F110	
F112	Linear feature aligned approximately east - west and measured 1.86m wide and 0.52m deep with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base	0.81-1.31m	Ditch	
113	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.81-1.02m	Primary fill of F112	
114	Mid yellow-brown silty clay loam	0.92-1.31m	Upper fill of F112	

<b>Trench 2</b>		<b>Length</b> 20m	<b>Width</b> 1.6m	<b>Alignment</b> E-W
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
200	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.16m	Topsoil	
201	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.16-0.29m	Subsoil	
202	Mid yellow-brown, silt loam	0.29-0.59m	Buried subsoil	
203	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.59m+	Natural subsoil	
F204	Linear feature aligned approximately northwest - southeast and measured 2.1m wide and 0.54m deep with steeply sloping sides and a largely flat base	0.50-1.04m	Ditch	
205	Mid reddish-brown clayey loam	0.82-1.04m	Fill of F204	
206	Mid reddish-brown clayey loam	0.50-1.04m	Fill of F204	
F207	Linear feature aligned approximately northwest - southeast and measured 2.1m wide and 0.53m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base	0.50-1.03m	Ditch	
208	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.70-1.03m	Primary fill of F207	
209	Mid reddish-brown silty clay loam	0.50-0.90m	Secondary fill of F210	
210	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.50-0.70m	Upper fill of F210	

## APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 3		Length 20m	Width 1.6m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
300	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.27m	Topsoil	
301	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.12-0.55m	Subsoil	
302	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.26-0.70m	Buried subsoil	
303	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.70m+	Natural subsoil	
F304	Linear feature aligned northwest - southeast and measured 0.64m wide and 0.17m deep with steep concave sloping sides and a flattish base	0.75-0.92m	Ditch	
305	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.75-0.92m	Fill of F304	
306	Unexcavated linear feature approximately northwest - southeast and measured 3.4m wide. Its uppermost deposit was composed of mid reddish brown silty clay loam.	0.76m	?ditch	
307	VOID			
F308	Linear feature aligned approximately northwest - southeast and appeared to terminate just short of the southeast edge of the trench. It measured 1.57m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and concave base	0.75-1.15m	Ditch	
309	Mid yellow-brown clayey loam with mottled red-brown clay	0.75-1.15m	Primary fill of F308	
310	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.75-1.05m	Upper fill of F308	

Trench 4		Length 20m	Width 1.6m	Alignment NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
400	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.16m	Topsoil	
401	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.16-0.41m	Subsoil	
402	Mid brown with reddish hues clayey loam	0.41-56m	Colluvium	
403	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.56m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 5		Length 10m	Width 1.6m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
500	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.18m	Topsoil	
501	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.18-0.30m	Subsoil	
502	Mid yellow-brown silty loamy clay	0.30-0.48m	Colluvium	
503	Mid reddish-brown clayey loam	0.48-0.65m	Colluvium	
504	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.65m+	Natural subsoil	

Trench 6		Length 20m 10m	Width 1.6m	Alignment NE-SW NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
600	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.15m	Topsoil	
601	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.15-0.36m	Subsoil	
602	Mid reddish-brown clayey loam	0.36-0.56m	Colluvium	
603	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.56m+	Natural subsoil	
F604	Linear feature aligned northwest - southeast and measured 3.38m wide and 1.34m+ deep with moderately steep sloping sides. Not bottomed	0.56-1.90m+	Ditch	
605	Mid brown with reddish hues	0.76-1.90m+	Primary fill of F604	
606	Mid reddish-brown silty clay	0.76-1.71m	Secondary fill of F604	
607	Mid yellow-brown silty clayey loam	0.56-1.16m	Upper fill of F604	

## APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

<b>Trench 7</b>		<b>Length</b> 20m	<b>Width</b> 1.6m	<b>Alignment</b> NW-SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
700	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.18m	Topsoil	
701	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.18-0.44m	Subsoil	
702	Mid yellow-grey clayey loam	0.44-0.75m	Colluvium	
703	Mid brown-grey silty clayey loam	0.75-0.83m	Colluvium	
704	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.83m+	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 8</b>		<b>Length</b> 10m	<b>Width</b> 1.6m	<b>Alignment</b> NE-SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
800	Dark brown silty loam	0-0.26m	Topsoil	
801	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.26-0.56m	Subsoil	
802	Mid brown-grey clayey loam	0.56-0.72m	Colluvium	
803	Pale yellow-grey clayey loam	0.72-0.80m	Colluvium	
804	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with frequent angular and sub-angular flint gravel	0.80m+	Natural subsoil	

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